

Washington, D.C. 20585

EIA-182:
DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL FIRST PURCHASE REPORT
Schedule I

This report is mandatory under Public Law 93-275. For the provisions concerning the confidentiality of information and sanctions, see Sections V and VI of the instructions.

PART I. IDENTIFICATION DATA

1. Reporting Period	Year	Month	2. Submission Date	Month	Day	Year	3. Type of Submission: (a) G Original (b) G Resubmission																						
<i>Note: Complete items 4 through 11 for new reporters and corrections to label only.</i>																													
(Label)				4. DOE I.D. Number				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					
				5. Firm's Name																									
				6. Street																									
7. City			8. State		9. Zip Code																								
10. Name of Contact Person				11. Telephone Number				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>						-															
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PREPARED BY: *Check appropriate box. If preparer is different from contact person, complete lines 14 and 15.*

12. G Preparer same as contact person shown on label	13. Date
14. G Preparer's Name	15. Preparer's Telephone number

Enter any additional information such as unusual occurrences which may explain variations in the data (please include the appropriate State/Production Area abbreviation).

EIA-182: DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL FIRST PURCHASE REPORT

Schedule II

IDENTIFICATION DATA																												
1. DOE Identification Number					2. Reporting Period			Year		Month																		
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PART II - CRUDE OIL FIRST PURCHASES (In dollars/barrel and actual barrels)							
Line No. (a)	State/Production Area (b)	Average Cost (c)	Total Volume (d)	Line No. (a)	State/Production Area (b)	Average Cost (c)	Total Volume (d)
	ALABAMA						
3	Alabama Light				FLORIDA		
4	Alabama Heavy			23	FL Miscellaneous		
5	Alabama Other				GULF COAST		
	ALASKA NORTH SLOPE			24	Louisiana South Mix		
6	ANS			25	Texas Gulf Refugio		
	ALASKA: SOUTH			26	Gulf Coast Other		
7	Alaska South				ILLINOIS		
	ARIZONA			27	IL Miscellaneous		
8	AZ Miscellaneous				INDIANA		
	ARKANSAS			28	IN Miscellaneous		
9	AR Miscellaneous				KANSAS		
	CALIFORNIA: MAINLAND			29	KS Miscellaneous		
10	Belridge South				KENTUCKY		
11	Elk Hills			30	Ky Miscellaneous		
12	Huntington Beach				LOUISIANA: MAINLAND		
13	Kern River			31	Louisiana South Mix		
14	Midway-Sunset			32	Louisiana North		
15	San Ardo			33	Louisiana Other		
16	Ventura				LOUISIANA: OCS (See GC)		
17	Wilmington				MICHIGAN		
18	California Other			34	Michigan Sweet		
	CALIFORNIA: OCS			35	Michigan Other		
19	OCS Hondo				MISSISSIPPI		
20	CA OCS Other			36	Mississippi Light Hey		
	COLORADO			37	Mississippi Baxterville		
21	Colorado Rangely			38	Mississippi Sweet		
22	Colorado Other			39	Mississippi Other		

EIA-182:
DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL FIRST PURCHASE REPORT

Schedule II (Continued)

IDENTIFICATION DATA																					
1. DOE Identification Number								2. Reporting Period		Year		Month									
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PART II - CRUDE OIL FIRST PURCHASES (In dollars/barrel and actual barrels)							
Line No. (a)	State/Production Area (b)	Average Cost (c)	Total Volume (d)	Line No. (a)	State/Production Area (b)	Average Cost (c)	Total Volume (d)
	MISSOURI				PENNSYLVANIA		
40	MO Miscellaneous			57	PA Miscellaneous		
	MONTANA				SOUTH DAKOTA		
41	Montana Sweet			58	SD Miscellaneous		
42	Montana Sour				TENNESSEE		
43	Montana Other			59	TN Miscellaneous		
	NEBRASKA				TEXAS: MAINLAND		
44	NE Miscellaneous			60	Texas East		
	NEVADA			61	Texas Hawkins		
45	NV Miscellaneous			62	WTI		
	NEW MEXICO			63	WTS		
46	New Mexico Intermediate			64	Texas Other		
47	New Mexico Sour				TEXAS: OCS (see GC)		
48	New Mexico Other				UTAH		
	NEW YORK			65	Utah Miscellaneous		
49	NY Miscellaneous				VIRGINIA		
	NORTH DAKOTA			66	VA Miscellaneous		
50	North Dakota Sweet				WEST VIRGINIA		
51	North Dakota Other			67	WV Miscellaneous		
	OHIO				WYOMING		
52	OH Miscellaneous			68	Wyoming Sour		
	OKLAHOMA			69	Wyoming Sweet		
53	Oklahoma Cement			70	Wyoming Other		
54	Oklahoma Garber			71	OTHER STATE/AREA		
55	Oklahoma Sour				(__ __)		
56	Oklahoma Other			72	TOTAL FIRST PURCHASES:		

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING
THE EIA-182:
DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL FIRST PURCHASE REPORT**

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Purpose

Form EIA-182 is designed to collect data on both the average cost and volume associated with the physical and financial transfer of domestic crude oil off the property on which it was produced. The monthly reported data represent the initial market value and volume of domestic crude oil production. The primary statistic is the weighted average wellhead price for selected domestic crude oil streams aggregated by State. First purchase volumes are used also in generating estimates of domestic crude oil production. Since the purpose of this report is statistical, definitions vary unavoidably from those of some State agencies whose purpose is strictly fiscal or regulatory (see Definitions).

These data are collected pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA), P.L. 93-275. They are used by the Department of Energy (DOE) in reviewing the supply, demand, quality, and price changes of crude oil. The average wellhead price(s) are published in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, the *Monthly Energy Review*, and the *Annual Energy Review*. First purchase volume data are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. The data are used elsewhere in Federal and State agencies in statistics, data verification, fiscal planning and administering certain income tax credit provisions. In the private sector, the data are used in economic forecasts, market analyses, and refinery operations modeling.

II. Who Must Submit

Any firm that assumes (or retains) ownership of domestic crude oil as it leaves the lease on which it was produced must file Form EIA-182 with the DOE.

III. What and Where to Submit

Completed forms may be submitted by mail, fax, E-mail or electronic transmission to:

Mail a completed form to: U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
P.O. Box 60928
Washington, D.C. 20077-0039

Fax a completed form to: (301) 495-8483

E-mail a completed form to: OOG.SURVEYS@eia.doe.gov

Electronic Transmission: If you are interested in submitting data electronically, call (202) 586-9659 and ask for details on using the PC Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO).

Additional copies of the EIA-182 survey form and instructions are available in PDF and XLS (Excel) format on the EIA website at www.eia.doe.gov. Click on the *By Fuel* category; select *Petroleum*; select *Survey Forms* on the sidebar at the left of the screen.

If you have any questions concerning the EIA-182 please call our toll free number 1-800-638-8812. Firms located in Maryland should call 301-495-8440.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)**IV. When to Submit**

The EIA-182 must be submitted to DOE no later than 30 calendar days after the close of each reporting month. For example, the January 2000 report is due no later than March 2, 2001.

V. Sanctions

The timely submission of the EIA-182 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a civil penalty of not more than \$2,750 each day for each violation, or a fine of not more than \$5,000 for each willful violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements.

VI. Provisions Regarding Confidentiality of Information

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

VII. Filing Forms with Federal Government and Estimated Reporting Burden

Respondents are not required to file or reply to any Federal collection of information unless it has a valid OMB control number. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 4.3 hours per response, including the time of reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Energy Information Administration, Statistics and Methods Group EI-70, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20585; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements.

VIII. Additional Information

If you have any questions concerning the EIA-182 or any matters which may affect how you report, contact the EIA-182 Program Office by calling 202-586-5995. You may also use our toll free number 1-800-638-8812 and ask for the technician responsible for the EIA-182. Alternatively, there is provision for remarks at the bottom of Schedule I of this form.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

I. Basis for Reporting

Report all domestic crude oil to which your firm takes (or retains) title (including arms-length transfers between affiliated firms) when the oil leaves the lease (or property) on which it was produced. The average cost and volume at this point constitute the "first purchase." (See definition of "first purchase.")

Report EIA-182 data on an equity basis in terms of the accounting system of the firm as historically recorded and consistently applied. If a firm's historical method of accounting for crude oil calls for its accounting records to be closed on a particular date each month, only the information available at that time and recorded in the firm's accounting records (i.e., "booked") is to be included in the reports filed for that reporting month.

Exceptions to the reporting provisions covered in this instruction will be granted by EIA only as needed on a case-by-case basis.

II. Resubmissions of Data Previously Filed

Resubmissions are required if it is found that previously reported volumetric or cost data are in error by more than five percent ($\pm 5\%$). Each resubmission will establish a new base to which the five percent threshold would be applied in determining whether subsequent resubmissions are required. That is, in applying the five percent criterion, the sum of all changes to the previously reported cost or volume data should be used. Resubmissions should be submitted within 120 days after the end of the reporting month.

To file a resubmission, complete and attach a copy of Schedule I and II to the regular monthly submission. Complete separate submissions for each reporting month in which State/Production area data exceed the threshold. Enter only the full corrected values for cost and volume, not the net (plus or minus) change.

III. Prior-Period Accounting Adjustments

The purpose of the EIA-182 form is to gather purchase volumes and costs associated with current period activities for statistical and analytical purposes. Therefore, material accounting adjustments associated with prior-period purchases should not be included. Consistent with the resubmission criteria, EIA establishes that a five percent ($\pm 5\%$) change in any reported current period volumes or cost due to prior-period adjustments are material.

If the adjustments are traceable to a specific reporting month and would change previously reported data by more than the five percent threshold, file a resubmission in accordance with the instruction given above. Prior-period adjustments that do not change current data more than five percent (5%) may be included with current month data.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

IV. Reported Data

Report average cost per barrel and total volume purchased for requested crude oil streams purchased in a State. Any crude oil purchased that does not fall in a named crude oil stream should be reported in the State's "Other" category. Any crude oil purchased in States for which no specific streams are requested should be reported in the State's "Miscellaneous" category.

The average cost includes any taxes, including Windfall Profit Tax (regardless of who is the withholder), and bonuses or discounts applicable to the sale. Report all volumes, less (net of) basic sediment and water (B.S.&W), corrected to 60 degrees. All entries should be positive values (no negative costs or volumes) in dollars per barrel (\$/bbl) or 42 - U.S. gallon barrels, respectively. If first purchases were not made during the reporting period, simply enter (0) for the "Total First Purchases."

V. Geographical Coverage

All crude oil produced within the 50 States and the District of Columbia, including the Outer Continental Shelf(OCS), is defined as domestic crude oil and subject to the reporting provision of Form EIA-182. In addition, the entire North Slope, including Kuparuk, is reported separately from the remainder of the Alaskan southern mainland. The State/Production areas are listed in Appendix A together with the appropriate two-character alpha codes.

Report offshore production according to legal jurisdiction. Production within the jurisdiction of the State Governments (i.e., 3 statute miles for all States except Florida and Texas, where the limit is 3 marine leagues), shall be reported as mainland first purchases. If the production is outside the jurisdiction of the State Governments, report the location of purchase as the OCS. (The U.S. Government exercises control over the OCS out to the 200-mile limit through the Minerals Management Service (MMS) of the Department of Interior.) For purposes of reporting on this form, the OCS is divided into current production areas: California OCS and Gulf Coast OCS - off Louisiana and Texas. Report all U.S. royalty crude oil (in-value and in-kind) originating from an OCS area as the OCS regardless of point of delivery and/or sale.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

**Schedule I
Part I
Identification Data**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Instruction</u>
1	Enter the numeric codes for the year and month of the reporting period. For example, if the crude first purchases being reported occurred in March 2000, enter 0003.
2	Enter the date this report is being filed, with month first followed by day and year (MM/DD/YY).
3	Enter the type of submission as either (a) original or (b) resubmission. In the case of a resubmission, show in item 1 the reporting period for which previously reported data need to be revised. (See "Resubmissions of Data Previously Filed" under the General Instructions.)
4 thru 11	Complete items 4 through 11 only if your firm is a new reporter or the information shown on the label is <u>incorrect</u> . If changes need to be made, cross out the inappropriate information and provide the correct information in the space provided.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Instruction</u>
12 thru 15	<p>Indicate the name of the individual who prepared this report. If the preparer is different from the contact person designated by your company, then provide the preparer's name and telephone number.</p> <p>In the space entitled "Enter any additional information", please note any significant facts about the reported data that may explain any large changes from previous month's reported data. Please make note if the reported data include prior period adjustments.</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Schedule II Identification Data</p> </div>
1	Enter the 10-digit number assigned to the reporting firm for this survey. This is the number printed in the upper left corner of the company Identification labels which have been provided to you.
2	Enter the numeric codes for the year and month of the reporting period.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Schedule II Part II Crude Oil First Purchases</p> </div>	
3 thru 71	<p>Report all first purchases of each crude oil <u>stream</u> during the reporting period by the State/Production area in which the purchased oil was produced.</p> <p>Column (c): Enter the average cost per barrel paid for the first purchases of the crude oil stream in the reporting month. Report in \$/bbl.</p> <p>Column (d): Enter the total volume of the first purchases of the crude oil stream in the reporting month. Report in actual barrels. If first purchases were not made during the reporting period, simply enter zero (0) in the "Total Volume" column.</p> <p>First purchases that do not fit in any other State/Production Area should be placed on Line 71, "OTHER STATE/AREA." Enter the appropriate State postal abbreviation in the parentheses.</p>
72	Report the average cost paid per barrel and total volume for all first purchases of domestic crude oil in all State/Production areas during the reporting period. If first purchases were not made during the reporting period, simply enter zero (0) for the "Total First Purchases."

DEFINITIONS

1. **Average Cost** - Total cost of first purchases of a crude stream during the reference month divided by the total volume purchased; also known as the weighted average cost. Total cost includes any taxes, including Windfall Profit Tax (regardless of who is the withholder), and bonuses or discounts applicable to the sale.
2. **Crude Oil** - A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:
 - a. Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included:
 - b. Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil, such as sulfur and various metals;
 - c. Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many others used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude oil includes lease condensate that is: (1) separated and sold at the lease; (2) separated at the lease and injected into the crude stream; or (3) separated at some point off the lease, but traceable back to that lease. The crude stream may be "volatile-laden" and include some natural gas liquids (NGLs) and/or natural gasoline. However, where identifiable, liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil should be excluded. Segregated, spiked or topped crude should be considered "crude oil" wherever marketed by the seller and accepted by the potential purchaser as such.

Domestic - Produced in the United States (see Section V, "Geographical Coverage," in General Instructions above), including the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

3. **Firm** - An association, company, corporation, estate, individual, joint venture, partnership, or sole proprietorship, or any other entity, however organized, including: (a) charitable or educational institutions; (b) the Federal Government, including corporations, departments, Federal agencies and other instrumentalities; and (c) State and local Governments.

A firm may consist of (1) a parent entity including the consolidated and unconsolidated entities (if any) that it directly or indirectly controls; (2) a parent and its consolidated entities only; (3) an unconsolidated entity; or (4) any part or combination of the above. (Reporting by parent companies is preferred to minimize the possibility of double-counting or under-reporting.)

 - a. **Parent and its Consolidated Entities** - A parent and those firms (if any) directly or indirectly controlled by the parent which are consolidated with the parent for purposes of financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles historically and consistently applied. An individual shall be deemed to control a firm which is directly or indirectly controlled by him/her or by his/her father, mother, spouse, children or grandchildren.
 - b. **Unconsolidated Entity** - A firm directly or indirectly controlled by a parent but not consolidated with the parent for purposes of financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. An unconsolidated entity includes any firm consolidated with the unconsolidated entity for purposes of financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles historically and consistently applied. An individual shall be deemed to control a firm which is directly or indirectly controlled by him/her or by his/her father, mother, spouse, children, or grandchildren.

DEFINITIONS (Continued)

- c. **Parent and Affiliated Firms** - A parent and those firms which are its (a) consolidated and (b) unconsolidated entities.
4. **First Purchase (of crude oil)** - An equity (not custody) transaction commonly associated with a transfer of ownership of crude oil associated with the physical removal of the crude oil from a property for the first time (also referred to as a lease sale). A first purchase normally occurs at the time and place of ownership transfer where the crude oil volume sold is measured and recorded on a run ticket or other similar physical evidence of purchase. The volume purchased and the cost of such transaction shall not be measured farther from the wellhead than the point at which the value for landowner royalties is established, if there was a separate landowner.
- Special Cases:**
- a. **Transfers Between Affiliated Companies** - Shall be defined to occur as if in arms-length transactions.
- b. **Transfers on the Alaska North Slope** - Shall include all crude oil fed into the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline. All such crude oil shall be reported as a first purchase at Pump Station Number One on the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline, and the first purchase price shall include all transportation and gathering charges to that point.
- c. **Transfers Involving Naval Reserve (NPR)** - Shall be reported as a first purchase if the crude oil is purchased from either (1) a commercial producer/operator on the NPR (but not the USG per se) or (2) the USG (DOE) selling NPR royalty crude oil.
- d. **Transfers Involving U.S. Offshore Properties** - Shall be reported as a first purchase if the crude oil is purchased from either (1) a commercial producer/operator including the royalty-in-value portion or (2) the USG (Minerals Management Service) selling the royalty-in-kind portion. In all cases, the total amount paid for first purchases shall exclude transportation costs to the mainland. Purchases from production outside the three (3) mile limit shall be reported as Gulf Coast (GC) or California Coast (CC). Purchases from production in State waters within the three (3) mile limit shall be reported as Louisiana or Texas (LA or TX) or California (CA), respectively.
- e. **Transfers Involving Gulf Coast Lease or Plant Condensate** - Shall be reported as crude oil first purchases from the Gulf Coast (GC) even if condensate is shipped to the mainland from offshore in the gas (as opposed to crude) stream. Report the value and volume allocated back to the platform for royalty accounting purposes.
- f. **Crude Oil Consumed on the Lease** - Shall not be reported as part of a first purchase if it remains on the lease or property on which it was produced. This includes any crude oil which is reinjected into the field (and subject to recovery at a later date). Any crude oil obtained from other leases or properties for consumption or reinjection is subject to reporting as a first purchase, as defined.
- g. **Sales/Resales on the Lease** - Shall not be reported as first purchases so long as the crude oil physically remains on the lease. Only the equity transaction which entails delivery off the lease is reported as the "first" purchase.
5. **First Purchase Price** - The marketed first sale price of domestic crude oil is consistent with the "removal price" as defined by the provisions of the Windfall Profit Tax on Domestic Crude Oil (P.L. 96-223, Sec. 4988 (c)). Any adjustments to posted prices, including adjustments for quality and premiums/bonuses to reflect market conditions (e.g., transportation bonuses), shall be reflected in the first purchase price. This specifically includes transportation bonuses whereby the seller assumes some or all of the first purchaser's transportation costs. The first purchase price will be reported directly as the first purchase average cost. Hence, any price adjustments will be reported as adjustments to the first purchase average cost.

DEFINITIONS (Continued)

6. **First Purchaser** - A firm that acquires ownership of domestic crude oil by a first purchase transaction. Physical custody of the crude oil is not a prerequisite. In the case of multiple owners, only one firm should report to avoid double-counting. If there is any question as to who should report as the "first purchaser" contact EIA directly at the phone number listed in General Information.
- In "buy-sell" transactions, the buyer shall be the first purchaser and shall submit Form EIA-182, whether the seller retains ultimate control of the "wet" barrel or holds the basic division order and pays the producer(s). If this provision requires a change in who should and who should not report first purchases, the EIA Program Office shall be so informed by both firms involved to assure no double-counting or under-reporting.
7. **Lease Condensate** - A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease or field separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities.
8. **Prior-Period Adjustments** - Current period accounting entries (either average costs or total volumes or both) which are associated with first purchases that occurred in a month prior to the current reporting period.
9. **Reporting Month** - The calendar month for which the current EIA-182 report is submitted. The "reporting month" is the accounting month in which the data were booked. In most cases, the "reporting month" will also be the month in which the run ticket (or equivalent) is dated.
10. **Stream** - Crude oil produced in a particular field or a collection of crude oils with similar qualities from fields in close proximity, which the petroleum industry usually describes with a specific name, such as West Texas Intermediate.

APPENDIX A

ALPHA CODES FOR STATE AND PRODUCTION AREAS

STATES/PRODUCTION AREAS	CODES	STATES/PRODUCTION AREAS	CODES
Alabama	AL	Montana	MT
Alaska - North Slope	AN	Nebraska	NE
Alaska - South (incl. State waters)	AS	Nevada	NV
Arizona	AZ	New Mexico	NM
Arkansas	AR	New York	NY
California - Mainland (incl. State waters)	CA	North Dakota	ND
California - OCS	CC	Ohio	OH
Colorado	CO	Oklahoma	OK
Florida	FL	Pennsylvania	PA
Gulf Coast - OCS (off Louisiana & Texas)	GC	South Dakota	SD
Illinois	IL	Tennessee	TN
Indiana	IN	Texas - Mainland (incl. State waters)	TX
Kansas	KS	Utah	UT
Kentucky	KY	Virginia	VA
Louisiana - Mainland (incl. State waters)	LA	West Virginia	WV
Michigan	MI	Wyoming	WY
Mississippi	MS	Other	Applicable postal code
Missouri	MO		